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THE WEATHER.

Washington, March 8.—For Oklahoma and Indian Territory: Local rains, followed by clearing and cooler weather; winds shifting to west.
For Missouri: Threatening weather and rains; slightly cooler; winds shifting to north.
For Kansas: Partly cloudy weather, with showers in eastern portion; north winds; slightly cooler.

Stations.	Bar.	Tp.	Pm.	Pre.	Wthr.
Bismarck, N.D.	29.10	41	.06	Clear	
Chicago, Ill.	29.10	38	.00	Cloudy	
Des Moines, Ia.	29.10	38	.00	Cloudy	
Helena, Mont.	29.10	38	.00	Cloudy	
St. Paul, Minn.	29.10	38	.00	Cloudy	
New Orleans, La.	29.10	38	.00	Cloudy	
St. Louis, Mo.	29.10	38	.00	Cloudy	
St. Paul, Minn.	29.10	38	.00	Cloudy	
Salt Lake, U.	29.10	38	.00	Cloudy	
Springfield, Mo.	29.10	38	.00	Cloudy	

BID THEM WELCOME.

This is jubilee week for the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railway. By Thursday thousands of people who have never seen Kansas City will pay her a visit. Some of them will simply be sightseers, but there will be a goodly proportion of business men whose acquaintance will be valuable to the city.

The business men of Kansas City can be relied upon to take care of territory already acquired. They have done much for the entertainment of large delegations of visitors from along the lines of the older railroads. From considerations of commercial advantage it is even more desirable to cultivate new fields. It has been a long time since Kansas City has acquired so much new territory as has been opened up by the extension of the Pittsburg & Gulf road. Merchants and others who represent the dominating activities of this city should welcome the strangers and so impress them with the city's advantages as their natural source of supplies that their trade may be secured and retained.

While business interests doubtless come first in this celebration, it should be a pleasure to all citizens to extend hospitality to the visitors, especially to those who are comparatively strangers to the town, and have little or no personal acquaintance here.

THE PARK MAINTENANCE BILL.

The passage of the Spofford bill by the lower house of the Missouri legislature practically settles the question of park maintenance in Kansas City, as there is little prospect that it will be effectively opposed in the senate, and it is said to have already been endorsed by Governor Stephens.

This bill provides for the application of one-third of the license fees collected in Jackson county to the maintenance of parks and boulevards in Kansas City, the other two-thirds being already applied to the improvement and care of the county roads.

The operation of the measure will divert from the general county fund \$75,000 annually for park and boulevard purposes, and will greatly relieve the property owners in the park districts, for by the aid of this sum the maintenance assessment will be little or nothing for some years to come.

So far as Kansas City is concerned this bill is one of the most important passed by the Missouri legislature during the current session. The benefits of such a law are especially welcome at this time when the park and boulevard scheme is being opposed by some of the large property owners. In view of the discouragements that have been placed in the way of the park board the assistance received from such a law will have a salutary effect, not only on that body but upon the public at large which so heartily indorses the park and boulevard amendment at the polls.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

It is not improbable that President McKinley will ask congress to create a new department of government. The commercial interests of the country have become so great, and their success is so essential to the national welfare, that a government bureau for promoting them would only be a fair recognition of their importance. This recognition was given to the producing interest in the creation, a few years ago, of the department of agriculture. As the country grows larger, in territory and development, its leading interests increase in magnitude and the demands for government recognition and co-operation assert themselves.

Until about eight years ago the rule obtained that only public interests, as such, should have cabinet representation. The secretary of state, secretary of the treasury, secretary of war, secretary of the navy, secretary of the interior, attorney general, and postmaster general, all have to do with affairs of the government and matters under government control. The rule was broken when the office of secretary of agriculture was created. This was the first time that an interest not under government control was thus dignified, and it sets a precedent which may be quoted in favor of organizing a department of commerce, and, perhaps, other new departments in due time.

The growth of the cabinet has been gradual, extending through all of our national history from the government's foundation. The departments of state, treasury and war were created in 1789, and the secretaries of those departments constituted the cabinet. In 1798 the navy department was added, and its secretary became a cabinet officer. The office of attorney general was created in 1800, but the attorney general

was not admitted to the cabinet until 1814. The postoffice department was a branch of the treasury till 1829, when it became a cabinet office. In 1849 the department of the interior was created, with the secretary a cabinet officer. The agricultural department was organized in 1889 as a cabinet office.

While it would manifestly be improper to increase the cabinet numerically until it became overgrown and unwieldy, one or two more members might safely, and perhaps profitably, be added. In addition to promoting the success of the country's commercial interests the organization of a department of commerce would relieve the departments of state, treasury, interior and agriculture of some of their present duties, which relate more or less directly to commerce in its various phases.

THE WAGES OF SIN.

Some writer has wittily said that the economic reorganization will never proceed far enough to reduce the wages of sin. So conscientious is the paymaster, too, that no flight is so far nor no hiding so close that he fails to dole out the full measure to each of his hirelings.

Very few thieves escape punishment and enjoy possession of their ill-gotten gains. It is the rule that they either suffer the penalty of prison or else a long period of expatriation by death in poverty and shame. At Osborne City, Kan., the other day a young man who had been exiled for fourteen years came back to the death of his father. As he stepped from the train the sheriff was awaiting him and he now lies in jail awaiting trial for the crime committed so long ago. He had been assistant agent for the railroad company, and one night he purloined \$300 from the station agent's safe and fled the country. He told the sheriff that he came back because he thought the crime had been forgotten. Crime is never forgotten and seldom condoned.

Last Saturday a petition signed by 1,000 women was presented to the governor of Kentucky, asking for the pardon of James W. Tate, the state treasurer who absconded with hundreds of thousands of dollars. When Tate fled from Kentucky in 1888 he was easily the most popular man in the Bluegrass state. His family was proud of him and loved him. The wages of his sin commenced within a year, when his wife died of grief. He could not come to her. He was an outcast, an Ishmael, and he sobbed his life away. Letters which came to his daughter showed that he was fleeing from one country to another, driven by remorse and fancied detectives. At last came a letter which caused the filing of the petition which we have mentioned. It brought the information that he was in poverty and sickness and craved the boon of coming home to die. The governor is not a sentimentalist. He said Tate might come home to jail.

THE PEOPLE MUST PAY THE FIDELITY.

"All this talk about the life insurance companies withdrawing from business in Kansas is a big bluff," said a Populist member of the Kansas legislature yesterday.

It is not a bluff, and if the reformers will take the pains to inform themselves of the methods of life insurance companies even in a superficial way, they will so discover. The bill now pending requires each company to invest 50 per cent of its accumulations from business within the state in Kansas bonds of mortgages. Some of the largest companies doing business in Kansas and the nation are forbidden by their own charters and the laws of the states under which they were organized to make investments of this character anywhere. It certainly is not a bluff on the part of these companies when they say the pending measure will force them to withdraw.

But even admitting that a bluff is being attempted by some of the companies, it is no wise alters the fact that such a law would rebound to the injury of Kansas. There is no law which can prevent an increase in the rates of insurance, which will certainly be made by all of the companies if it is ever made into law. Neither is there any legal method of stopping an increase in the rates of interest which the companies may charge for the money they are forced to lend in Kansas, except the general law which fixes the beginning of usury at 10 per cent.

There is one underlying principle which the Populists have always failed to recognize in directing their measures against corporations and capital. Railroads, insurance companies, and business organizations generally, have no other money except that which is taken in tolls from the people. They can spend no money in any direction without first taking it from the people. If the people of their own motion increase the amounts which a corporation must expend, they must expect to pay the increased tolls which will be charged by the corporation to make itself whole. For example, every law devised to make a money lender pay taxes on the money which he lends has resulted in an increased rate of interest to the borrower.

An ideal law against corporations would be one which imposed any required burden upon them, and at the same time deprived them of the right and opportunity to retaliate. But such a law never has been devised, and probably never will be. In the present instance the Kansas legislature has seemingly made no attempt whatever to clip the wings of the insurance companies. It has sought to impose a lot of extra burdens upon them in the way of increased taxes and forced investments, but in no manner has it provided the people with protection against the retaliatory power which the companies will most certainly exercise. As an anti-corporation measure, therefore, it is weak, impotent and reactionary.

The Populists will discover, upon the passage of this bill, that its consequences will be very much more serious than any bluff which was ever made, for, in addition to driving out those companies whose shareholders will not permit them to make the required investments, it will give those which remain a first-class excuse for raising the rates the people of Kansas must pay for life insurance.

The Indianapolis Journal announces that there will not be offices enough at the disposal of the new administration to supply all who want office. We trust our esteemed Hoosier contemporary made quite sure of its facts before giving out this startling information.

Colonel Watterston announces that he wants nothing of the new administration except good government. This is extremely fortunate. What would the new administration have done if Colonel Watterston had required it to make war on all countries which use Swiss wines, or de-

manded that it add a Moulin Rouge to the capital grounds? It is understood that the new administration's chief anxiety is to give Colonel Watterston what he wants.

King in praise of the rules by which the state obstructs business, Mr. Adlai Stevenson says they "are grounded deep in human experience." He might have added that they are also thickly coated with popular disapproval.

We may reluctantly accept the story that Thomas Jefferson's horseback ride to his inauguration was all a fiction, but we shall stoutly insist that there was such a man as Thomas Jefferson, and that he became president.

"Shall the president walk?" asks the Inter Ocean. Well, he ran all through the campaign and it was supposed he would sit as a president. But he should make some of Cleveland's Democratic appointees walk.

The report that Governor Leedy's hesitation on the railroad bill is due to its provision against free passes is probably untrue. The governor knows well enough that such a provision can be easily evaded.

The Democratic organs concede the fairness of President McKinley's statement that "it will take time to restore the prosperity of former years," and they are disposed to allow him a week.

The McKinley administration seems already to have entered upon a career of thrilling excitement. Under bold headlines we read that the president attended church last Sunday.

On second thoughts Greece has concluded that butting one's head against a stone wall is not only unprofitable but somewhat unpleasant employment. The powers will be heeded.

Hon. Pitchfork Tillman recently made the statement that he is full of vitriol. This corrects our wrong impression. It was generally supposed that Pitchfork was full of prunes.

The Kansas City minister who announced from the pulpit that barbarism is fast disappearing from the earth was not referring specially to Armenia or Cuba.

The fact that Mr. Gage is in no sense a political plugger is all the more reason for believing that he will be able to plug up that hole in the treasury.

Mr. Teller is aggrieved by the extravagance of the inaugural display. Mr. Teller's grief operates with a half-trigger attachment.

In annexing Mr. Hanna the senate acquires a strong business head, and the senate is a little shorn on strong business heads.

Unfortunately the Wilson tariff could not be released quickly enough for Mr. Cleveland to take it along as gun wadding.

The Missouri legislature will do business with the lobby two more weeks and then make off with its booty.

Spain at least has a right to be pleased with President McKinley's attitude until she finds out what it is.

Corbett has won in Oregon, but that is no assurance that he is going to win in Nevada.

Greece will respect the command of the powers, but she is very much ashamed of them.

MISSOURI POINTS.

Sarcosine's probable strawberry output this season is estimated at not less than 125 carloads.

Mr. Bogus is a reputable citizen of Southwest Missouri who strenuously insists that "there's nothing in a name."

A special election for filling the vacancy caused by the death of R. P. Giles, representative-elect in the First congressional district, has been called for Tuesday, June 1.

Jeff City papers are pointing because of the practice to which county officials are addicted in the years of sending their printing and stationery orders to St. Louis.

How strikingly appropriate it seems that the hit of the evening, the piece de resistance, so to speak, according to the local press accounts, at a musical and literary entertainment in Jefferson City the other night, should have been "A Description of a Rabbit Hunt," by Senator Vandiver.

Mr. Weather kept down the lead and zinc output in the interest of the mineral trust last week, but nevertheless its value aggregated \$50,140.

Mobility Democrat admitted anyone who promised to support the ticket nominated to vote at their city primaries, but in Mexico none who had failed to support Bryan last fall was permitted to cast a ballot.

A. D. Hawkins (whose first initial possibly stands for Ananias) is a Boone county man who tells of having sold two turkeys the other day, the combined weight of which was eighty pounds.

Professor Wilkinson, who is well known by reason of his former residence in Missouri, has sold his home in the Little Rock, Ark., university, and has taken charge of the department of mental and moral science in a college at Sherman, Tex.

The date of the convention of Missouri school directors, which was to be held in Moberly March 19 and 20, has been changed to April 16 and 17.

Mr. Cave is the Democratic nominee for mayor of Moberly. He is likely to be full of gloom after the spring election.

New York Tribune: A news item says that a "brain manufacturing company" has just been established in Jefferson City, Mo. An odd location, forsooth! It's worse than the meeting place of the Missouri legislature, where they tackle such problems as railroads with wooden rails and tied with shoestrings. There are brains there to burn. They can be heard sizzling in their brains even at this distance. The company had better move at once.

Twenty years ago the receipts of the university for the preceding twelve months were found to have been \$44,790. The legislature fixed the appropriation for the ensuing year at \$37,000.

Pike county is prouder of itself now than ever, since it has heard with what success Miss Jessie Thistle, of Bowling Green, sang before the king of Saxony not long ago.

Colonel Henry Schwabe, who died at the age of 81 in Columbia last week, after a residence in Boone county of nearly sixty years, was a member of a distinguished family. His brother, Colonel Leo Schwabe, was a friend of Abraham Lincoln. Sir Samuel Schwabe was a noted astronomer, and Heine, the poet, was from the same ancestry. Eleven children, thirty-five grandchildren and a great-grandchild survive Colonel Schwabe.

Dr. C. C. Hersman, formerly president of

Westminster college at Fulton, but now a member of the faculty of Union theological college, of Hampden Sydney, Va., is a long, lank, cadaverous-looking gentleman, who would make a good cast for a mummy. "East Window," in the Columbia Herald, in early 1935, when he was even more sepulchral in appearance than he is now. One day, at a time when deaths were unusually common in the community, he was walking down town from the college. A drunken soldier stopped him at a street corner. Looking up into Hersman's face the soldier, with an oath, said: "Well, when did you die?"

KANSAS TOPICS.

A Kansas man says the only thing he has against McKinley's cabinet officers is the fact that two of them wear side whiskeys.

Have you noticed what an unfathomable depth John Breidenbach has suddenly become?

It remained for the Populists to invent the unique method of testing against the bills which they vote for.

Webb McNeil has landed again. His guard in the penitentiary has been appointed Sherman, has been appointed guard in the penitentiary.

Of course, Senator Hanna is not a hoodlum, but it is a trifle unfortunate that he should have delayed his departure toward certain that Boyd could not be captured.

The governor of Oklahoma has vetoed the bill which provided that a probate judge need not be a lawyer.

The Arkansas City Traveler says Colonel J. Mack Love has on the return from London, where he is said, he went to see about forming a law partnership with W. J. Bryan.

Among the Kansas crowd at the inauguration was Rev. Dr. Swenson, who is said to be anxious to take vesperscope views of the semidominion to Sweden for the entertainment of a few select friends.

It is said that Mr. Amborn, who died at Peabody last week, left instructions for his funeral and a very humble monument with simple inscription. How would this do: "Amborn—A-m-e-n."

Gay Camden and Harriet Parker were married at Guthrie, Tuesday. Mr. Camden is a son of United States Senator Camden, of Virginia, and is employed as chief clerk of the Guthrie land office.

Sergeant-at-Arms John Morgan Donmore, more familiarly known as the "Bald Heron of the Neosho," is a relative of Pierpont Morgan on his mother's side. He has a plutocrat so hard, however, that if Pierpont should come visiting around the Kansas legislature he would give him a lively stare.

The editor of the Horton Headlight says he used to play whist a great deal, but quit it because he was so terribly unlucky. Every time he got two pairs some one was certain to hold three of a kind.

A writer in the Abilene Chronicle declares that the rapid passing before the eyes of the black and red spots on playing cards is very damaging to the eyesight.

This may be true, but it cannot approach the damage which is often inflicted upon a man tries to "see" a \$10 raise on a bolt-tight.

The business of a railroad ticket scalper must be a highly profitable one. Mrs. Fanny Bennett, of Wichita, filed suit for divorce against her husband the other day for neglect of the division of the \$50,000 which her husband had made scalping railroad tickets.

The new marriage law in Oklahoma prohibits the union of step-father and step-daughter, step-mother and step-son, mother-in-law and son-in-law, father-in-law and daughter-in-law, and blacks and whites.

The legal marriage age is fixed at 21 for men, and 18 for women, though the courts are empowered to order a marriage at any age where a couple have become ever so sociable.

It cannot be said of the rising generation that they lack either industry or filial affection, in view of the following item from the Nortonville News: "There is a young man in Nortonville who gives around the country in his father's buggy and engages wood for his father's saw."

The holiest people the world live in Kansas. A fight is being made on Miss Edith Hooper, who teaches music in the Atchison county high school, because she attended two dances recently. Another teacher over there is said to be under arrest because she read a French novel on Sunday.

"We are in favor of a West side woman for mayor," says the Emporia Gazette. "Last night she had eight lunch cloths in use and had occasion to use a ninth, and she ironed and out as if she had a dozen and could keep her lunch cloths in use more than four. One East side woman is working on her fourteenth lunch cloth and has a cream and sugar set to match each."

The Populists in the Kansas legislature are mighty careless with their purses for men who are trying to make records as railroad ticket scalpers. The purse of a man who was coming to Topeka found a pocketbook on a Rock Island train the other day, and in it was a pass made out in the name of Mrs. W. D. Street, wife of the Kansas speaker. The purse was forwarded to Speaker Street, who had evidently lost it while making a trip out among the slaves and serfs.

A revival has been in progress for several weeks in a town neighbor to Abilene, and the young bachelor preacher who is conducting it has encouraged his converts to believe that if they keep their hands known to them in a personal way. Last Wednesday night a young woman arose to "give in" her experiences. She related a wonderful vision which she had been having while contemplating the state of Kansas. It was revealed to her that she was to marry the young preacher. He says he is already engaged to another young woman, and that he fears it wasn't the Lord the young convert was trying to seduce with.

There are two Charley Scotts in Kansas, both of whom are talented newspaper men. The Charley Scott who has been in the Register has discovered still a third of the same name, who is in prison in Cuba for sending out dispatches which the Spanish did not like. He is suspicious, he says, that the Cuban Charley Scott is in reality Fred Punston, who has stolen his name in order to establish prima facie evidence that he is a non-combatant. The other Charley Scott in Kansas writes dialect stories in Swede for the Concordia legislature, making it a misdemeanor to use squabbling boots to hit a person. He has tried legislation against bladders, Kansas against corsets, and Alabama against shirt waists. This country may or may not be "the home of the brave," but it certainly is fast becoming the land of the freak.

INAGURAL BIBLES.

The old custom of swearing a witness by having him kiss the Bible has gone nearly out for obvious reasons. The idea of touching one's lips to a book kept for that purpose and common to all witnesses is positively revolting. But certain it is that the maintenance of this custom in the administration of the oath of office to the president of the United States tends to the dignity of the occasion.

The copy used in the induction of President McKinley into office was made especially for the occasion. It was a happy thought on the part of the colored people of the United States to have a copy of the sacred volume prepared especially for the occasion and formally presented by them. The details are unimportant, but the gen-

The state had not been admitted until after the time fixed by the constitution for the signing of the legislation. The copy used in the induction of President McKinley into office was made especially for the occasion. It was a happy thought on the part of the colored people of the United States to have a copy of the sacred volume prepared especially for the occasion and formally presented by them. The details are unimportant, but the gen-

A few days since Topics recounted the wonderful performance of a bloodhound which had been purchased for \$100 by a lawyer of Brown, in Allen county. This bloodhound gave an even more remarkable exhibition one day last week. The store of Gravens & Co., at Chanute, had been robbed of a large amount of furnishings. The Brown bloodhound was enlisted and put on the trail of the thief. Though the trail was thirty-six hours old the hound rapidly followed it to the home of the Eaton boys. A search warrant was secured and the officers hunted the premises thoroughly without finding either the thieves or the plunder. While the search was in progress the hound was noticed to pick up a trail from the back door. With low howls he hurried into the run and the officers and crowd soon followed. At a distance of nine miles and in the midst of a patch of woods he came up with the three thieves, who had all the plunder in their hands. The Brown bloodhound was declared that \$100 wouldn't buy their dog, and they are convinced that from now on they will be a thing unknown in that vicinity.

TRADE OF THE WEEK.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean.
The journals that treat of trade and commerce exclusively, and without regard to the effect of the tariff upon the political parties, unanimously are of opinion that the better times are at hand. One of them dwells with emphasis upon "an extra session of congress within a fortnight and a tariff bill as factors working toward a revival of business. It is a great pity that, by reason of Mr. Cleveland's pocket votes of several important finance bills, the solution of the tariff problem may be delayed somewhat. The duty of a tariff bill of congress to abstain from any further debate upon the bills in question, but to re-enact them as they were presented to the house, is a commendable one, and to pass at once to the consideration of a tariff bill that shall provide ample revenue concurrently with adequate protection to labor and commerce."

There has been a considerable increase in the exports of wheat and flour during the past week, and the prices of grain have moved upward. No considerable improvement in the wool trade has been noted yet, though several mills that have long been idle have resumed work. It is probable that a restoration of the McKinley duties must precede any permanent change for the better in the wool market. The iron manufacturers have orders on hand sufficient to employ their workmen for several months, and though low prices necessitate a wait for fulfillment of contracts already made, there is a prospect of a revival of business in the near future. The number of failures during the week shows a decrease in these commercial disasters, and special attention on the liabilities of the bankrupts. The ratio of failures to enterprises is fast approaching that which rules when conditions of trade are normal. And, though the remark that is far from ranking as an infallible barometer, the week has been remarkable for a revival of activity in trade in shares and debentures.

Too Previous.

From the New York Sun.
The Hon. William Jennings Bryan, addressing for money, on the subject of "Money," a small number of people in this town who were attracted by the desire to see if disappointment and travel had added anything to his knowledge or had reduced his expectations, was rather a pathetic spectacle. They were persons who laughed at it, but there is nothing laughable in hopeless delusion or the mania known to the alienists as folie des grandeurs.

But there was a more melancholy spectacle after the show in the hall was over. Here is a Sun reporter's account of it: "Outside the hall there were gathered fifty or a hundred men, armed with red lanterns and carrying a banner on which were inscribed the words 'We demand the president in 1901, William J. Bryan, of Nebraska.'"

Another account of this parade was given to another Sun reporter and is here printed for the first time. It comes from a guard on the Sixth avenue elevated railroad who viewed hastily, from his lofty perch, the immense procession:

"Say, there was the funniest sight to-night I ever saw. Bryan with about forty lanterns and red lanterns after him; and they had a flag with 'For Bryan in 1901, William J. Bryan,' on it. It was about a week before McKinley came in. Those Bryan fellows wasn't early, was they? Well, they must be bigger fools than he is."

There are a number of tool of corporations is shocking, but it should indicate well enough to Mr. Bryan that sense of prematurity with which he once filled his critics, and with which he now fills even his admirers.

There Are Others.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.
Who shall say that Kansas has reached the climax of its lunacy in trying to attach an enactment clause to the ten commandments? Every state legislature seems to contain enough cranks to keep the ball rolling, and every day brings forward new evidences of legislative insanity. Kansas is no worse than other states in this respect. Bills aimed against theater hats, cigarettes and football have literally become "too numerous to mention." A Massachusetts bill to prohibit the use of a board to examine blacksmiths; North Dakota proposes to license barbers; an Indiana man has a project to tax whiskers; Massachusetts also wants all chiropodists to pass a state examination; Michigan and Missouri propose to tax beards; and a Missouri legislator has also introduced a bill to punish by heavy fine any widow or unmarried woman who refuses an honorable offer of marriage. Minnesota comes forward with a bill to prevent women from sending flowers to criminals. Missouri wants to tax railway hands \$5 for flirting with women passengers, and Nebraska asks that all bulls horns shall be removed when the animals become 2 years of age, and a Missouri legislator has also introduced a bill to punish by heavy fine any widow or unmarried woman who refuses an honorable offer of marriage.

From the New York Press.
John J. Quinn, the noted publisher to his chief assistant, "did that steam derrick I ordered come?"

"Yes, sir."

"Every well. See that the fires are going on. I want to put Mr. Cleveland's book on the press to-day."

In Double Measure.

From the Chicago Tribune.
"The way I figure it," chuckled the plumber, as he noted the rapid fall of the mercury in his thermometer the day after the inauguration of President McKinley, "two waves of property have struck the country about the same time."

The Only Privileged One.

From the New York Press.
Son—"The new hired man says he wants every other day off to go fishing. Can he have it?"

Farmer—"What does he think he is, ex-president of the United States?"

Consolation.

From the Indianapolis Journal.
"Dearie," she asked, "am I the first?"

"No," he answered, "but from the mildness of the attack, I feel pretty sure you are going to be the last one."

The Greek to His Girl.

Maid of Athens, ere we part,
Let me have your marble heart.
Let me have your marble heart,
I'll make a first-class shield.

—Chicago Record.

OF CURRENT INTEREST.

At the recent celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of the Republican party as a national organization, in Pittsburg, President Joseph Abel presented to the delegates on behalf of the mayor the delegates on behalf of Savannah, Ga., a gavel made from the wood of a yellow pine tree which grew near the birthplace of General John C. Fremont. General Fremont, when nominated as the first national candidate of the Republican party in the presidential election of 1856, could certainly have been said with accuracy to be a representative of all sections of the country. He was a native of Georgia, a legal resident of New York city, a former senator from California, to which state his nomination was credited, and he had gained his distinction as a soldier in Texas and as an explorer and engineer in the Rocky mountains. The widow of General Fremont, now 84 years of age, is a resident of Los Angeles, Cal.